



US006311200B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Hanrahan et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,311,200 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 30, 2001**

(54) **RECONFIGURABLE PROGRAM SUM OF PRODUCTS GENERATOR**

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4,972,105 * 11/1990 Burton et al. 326/39

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* cited by examiner

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

(21) Appl. No.: **09/401,313**

A reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator allows for multiple configurations to be associated with a programmable sum of products generator. These configurations can be modified by changing the configurations in an associated configuration memory for the programmable sum of products generator. By using a reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator structure, a dense and highly interconnected logic is produced. Such a dense and highly interconnected logic is particularly valuable for use in the control path of a reconfigurable system.

(22) Filed: **Sep. 23, 1999**

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **H03K 19/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **708/232; 326/39**

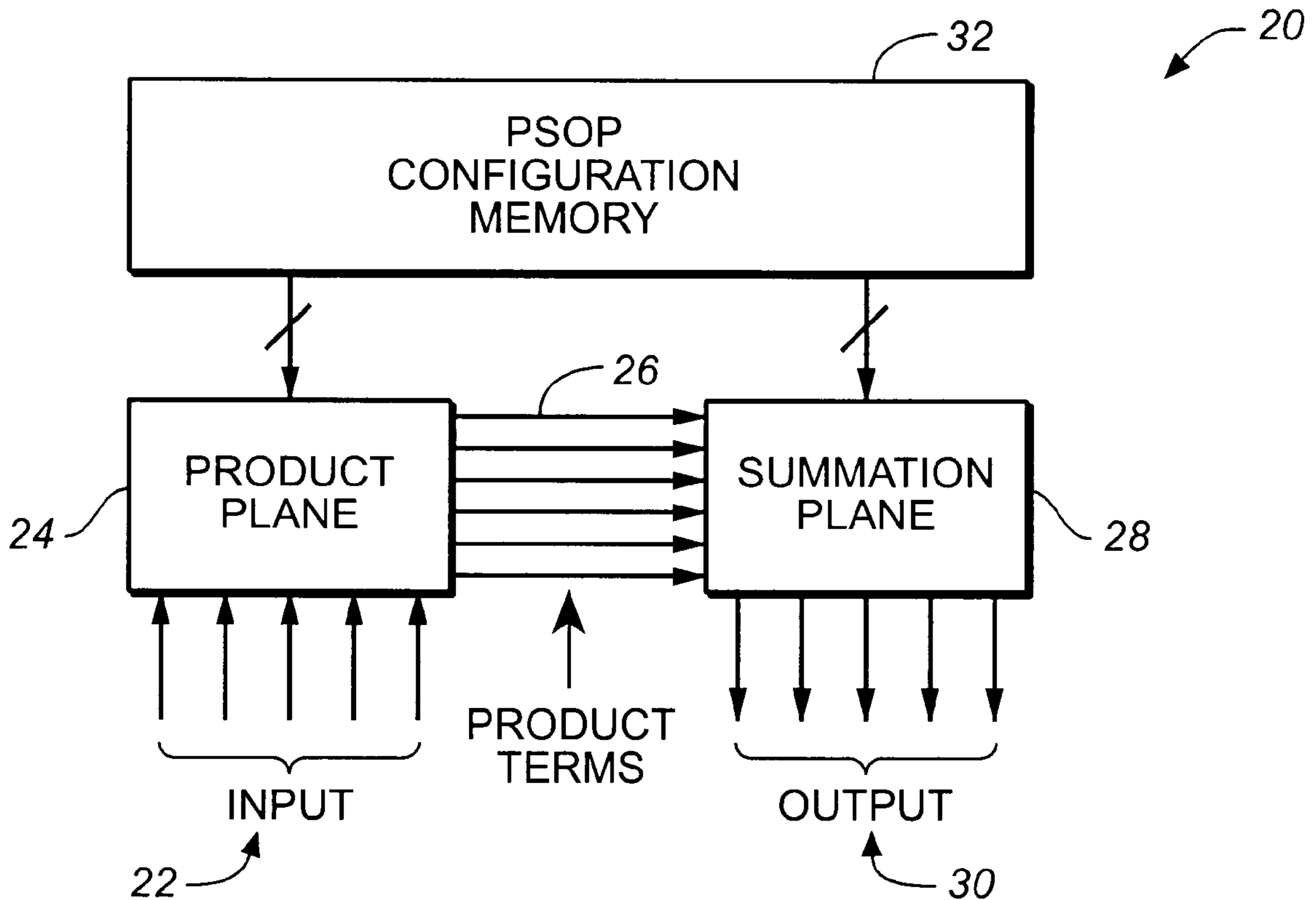
(58) **Field of Search** **708/232; 326/39**

(56) **References Cited**

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17 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



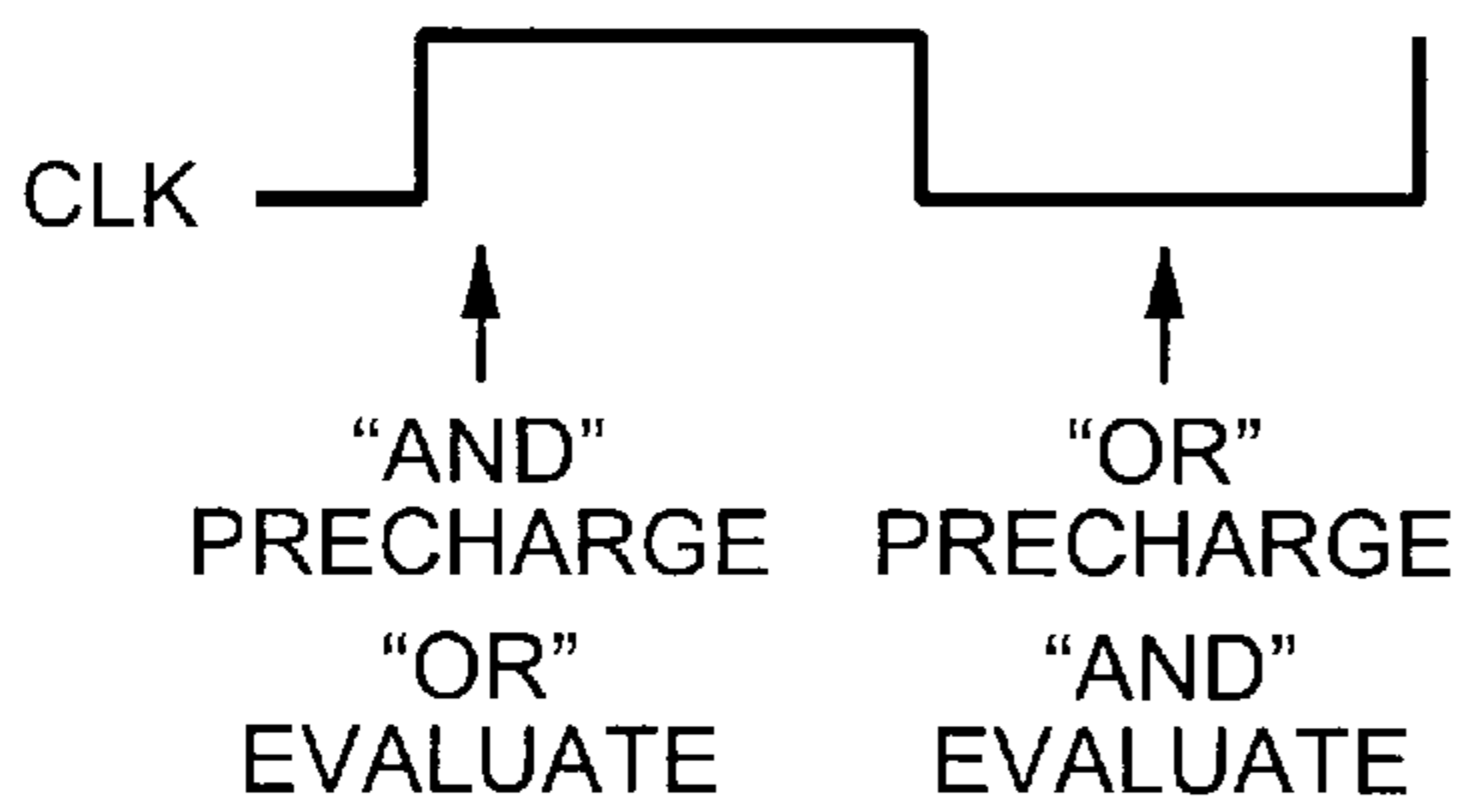
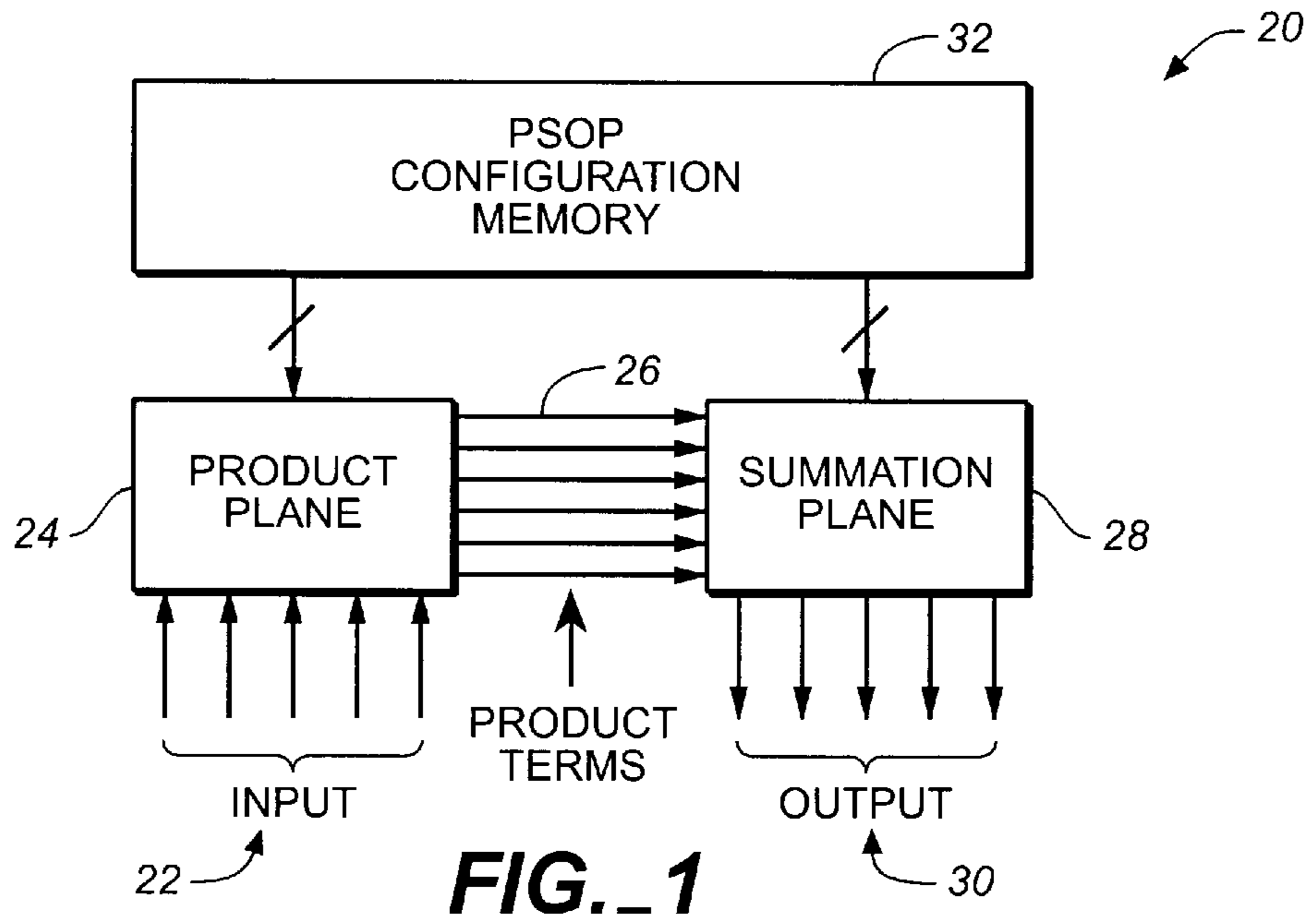


FIG. 4A
(PRIOR ART)

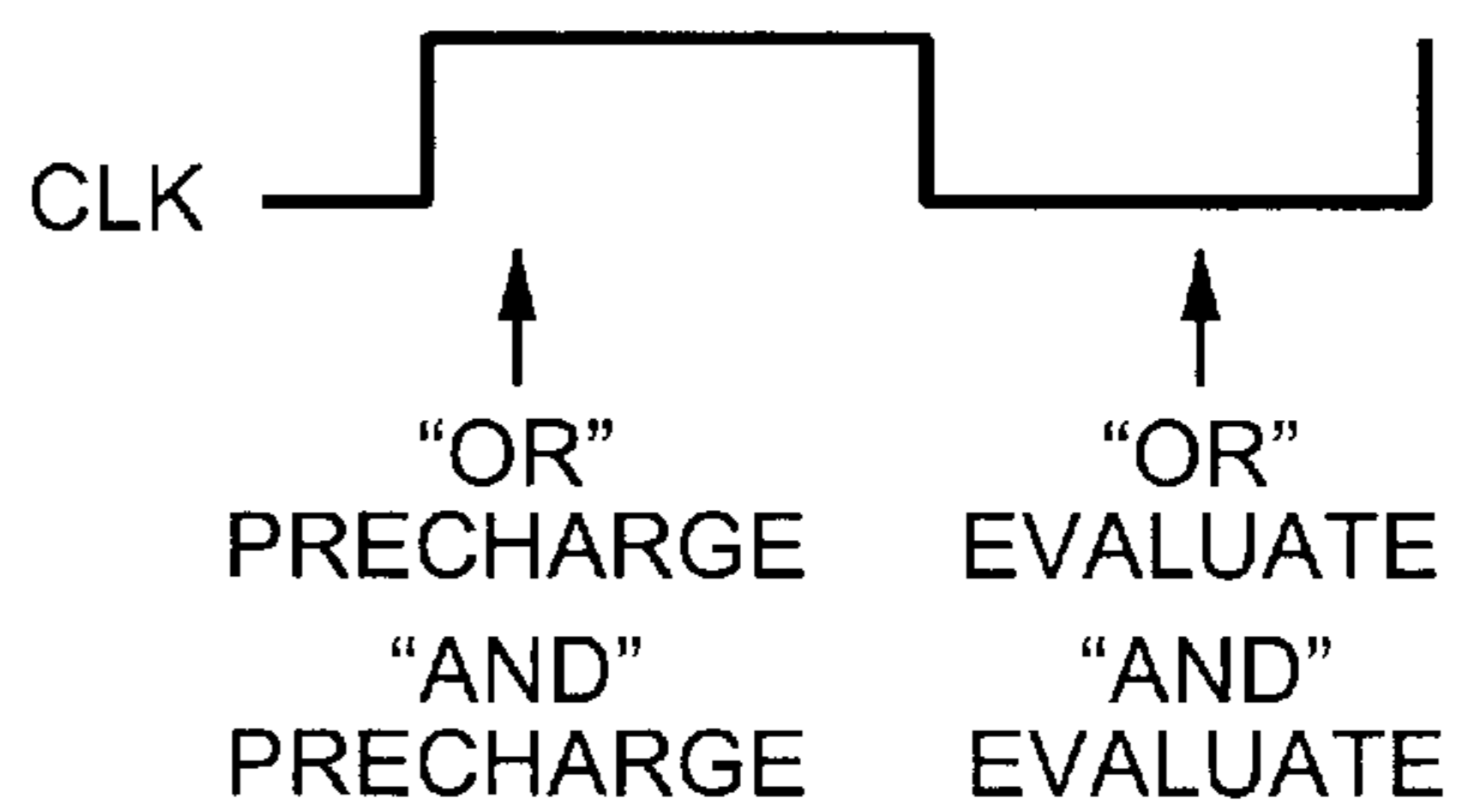


FIG. 4B

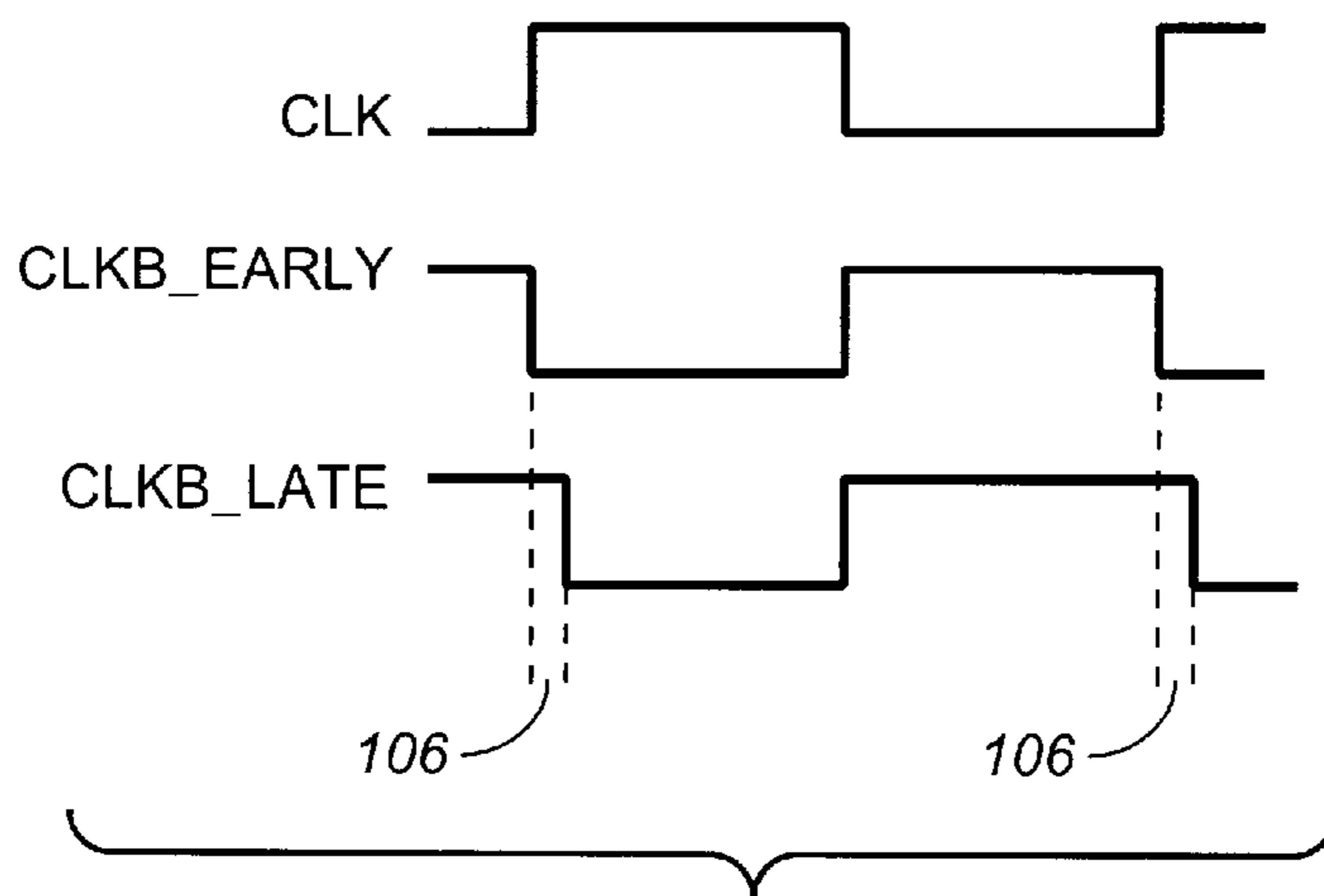


FIG. 5

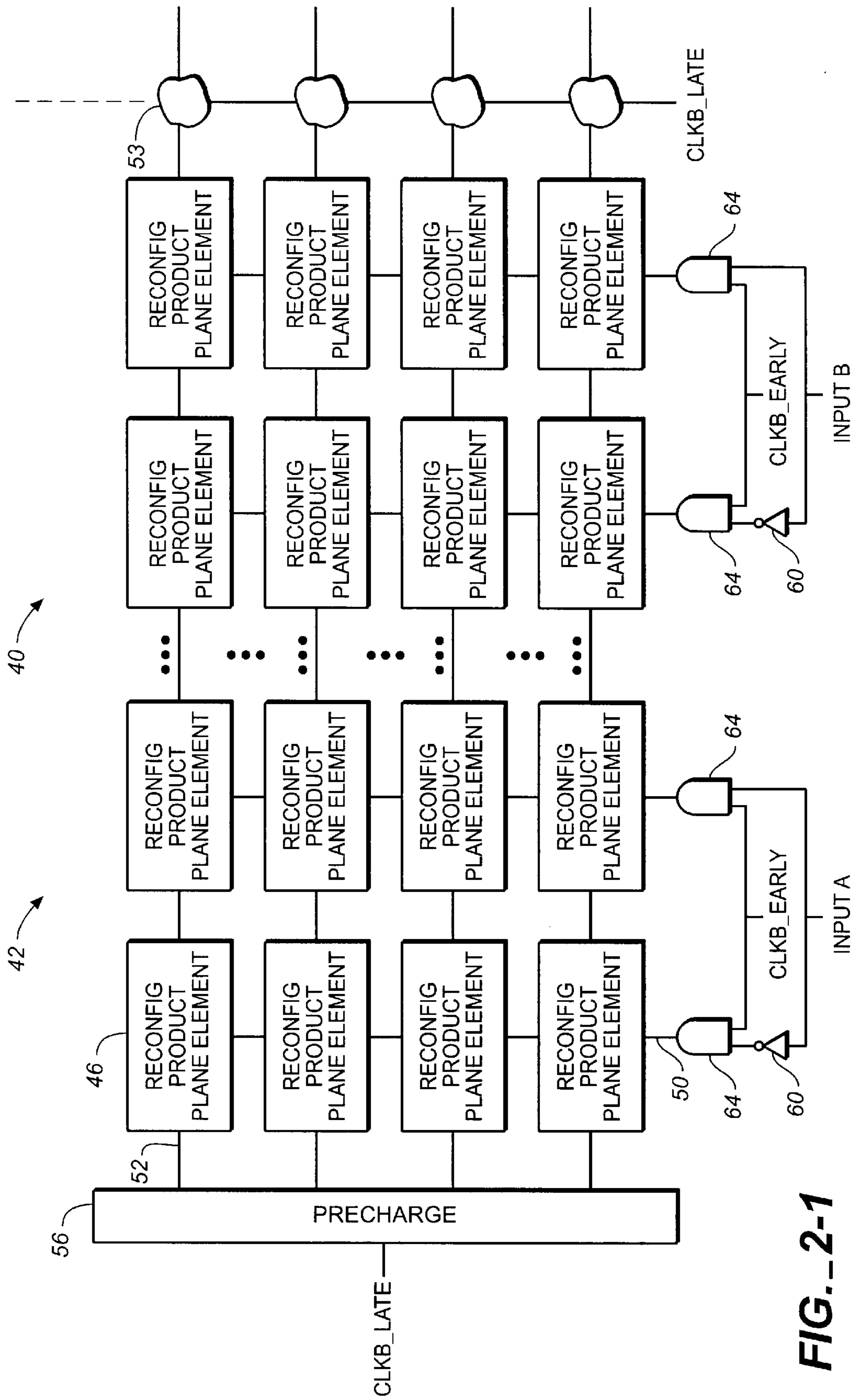


FIG.--2-1

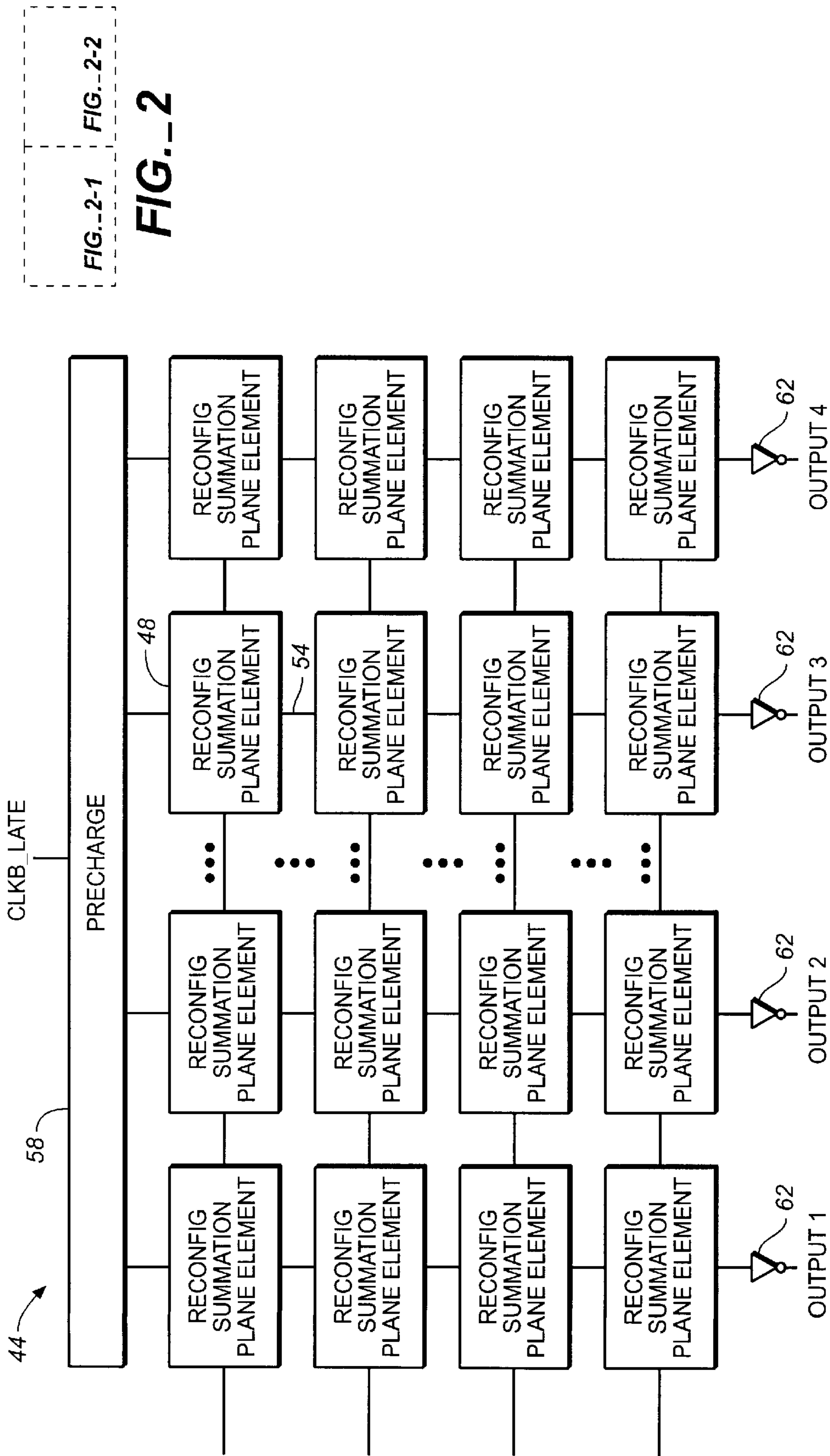


FIG.-2-1

FIG.-2-2

FIG.-2

FIG.-2-2

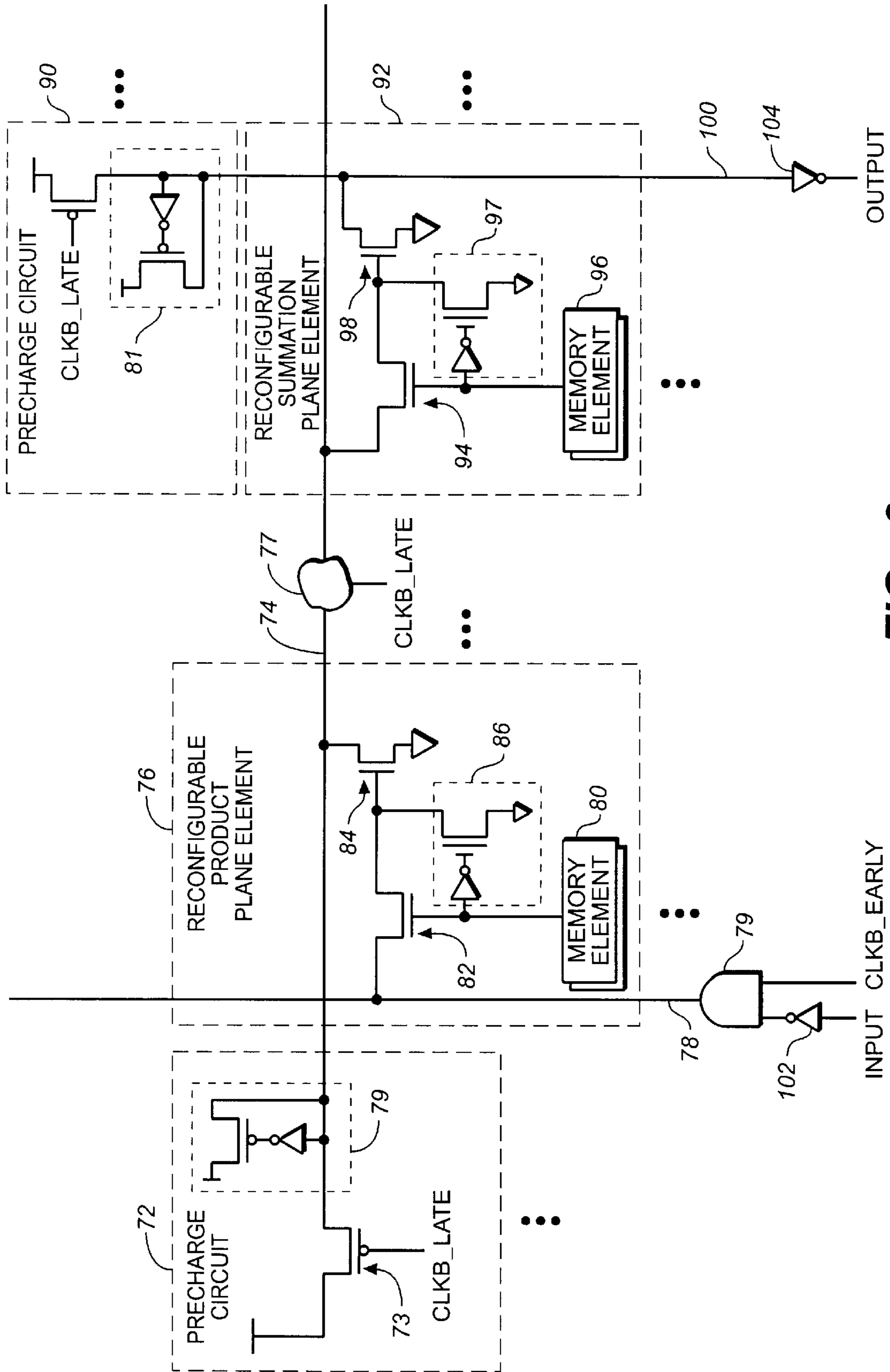


FIG. 3

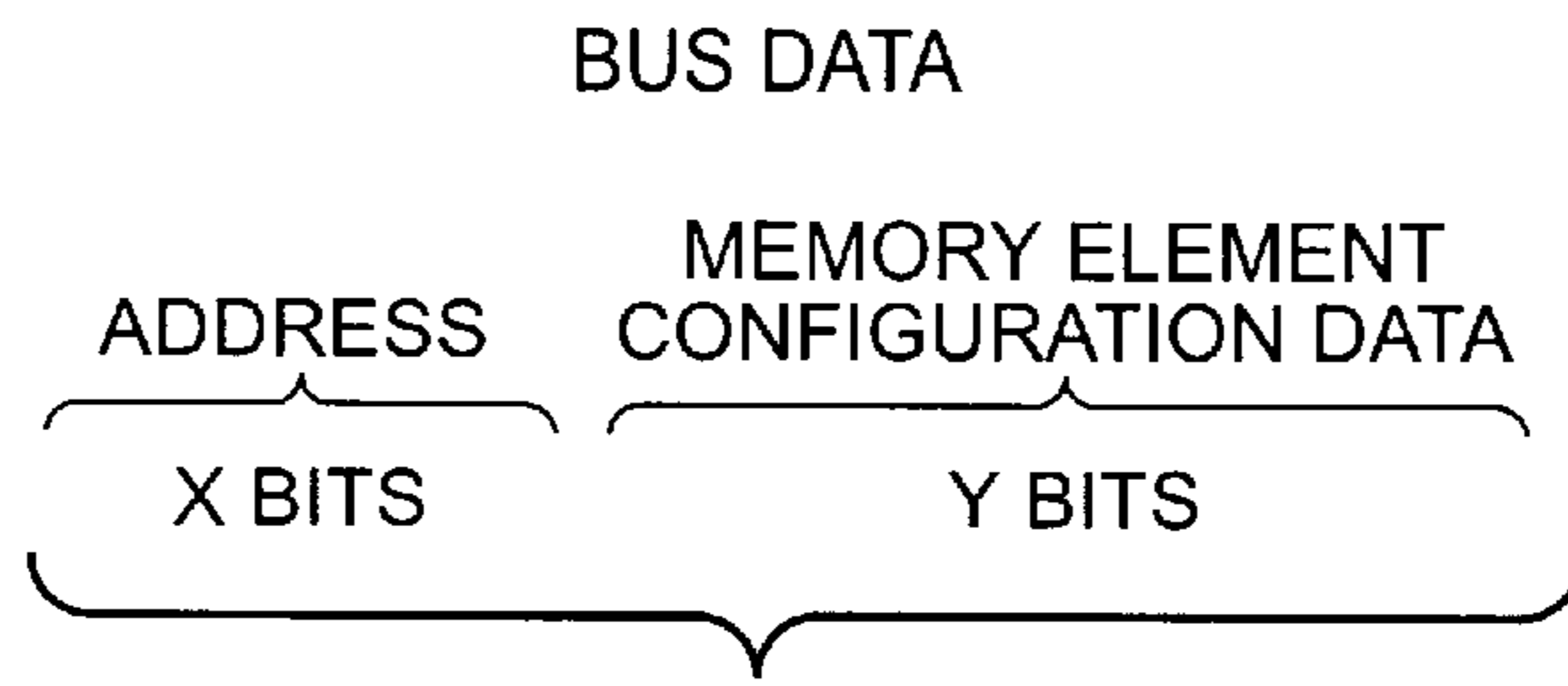


FIG._6A

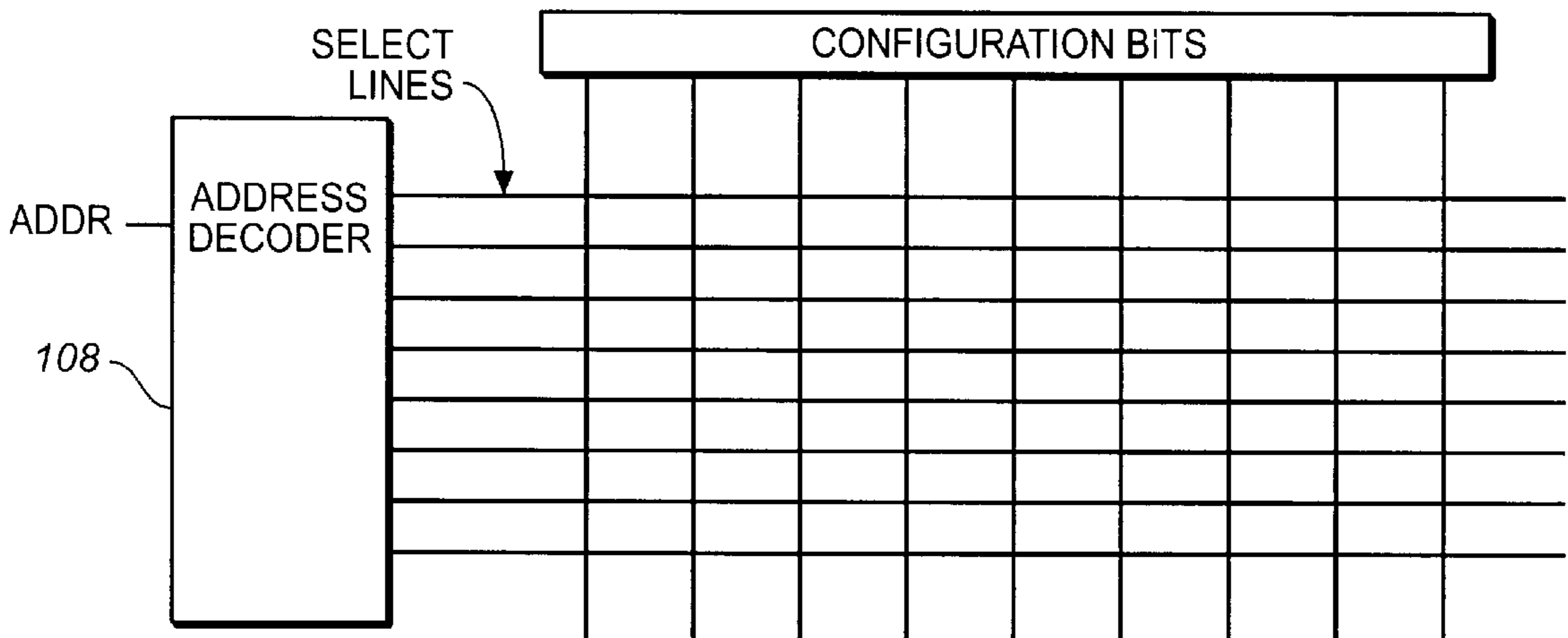


FIG._6B

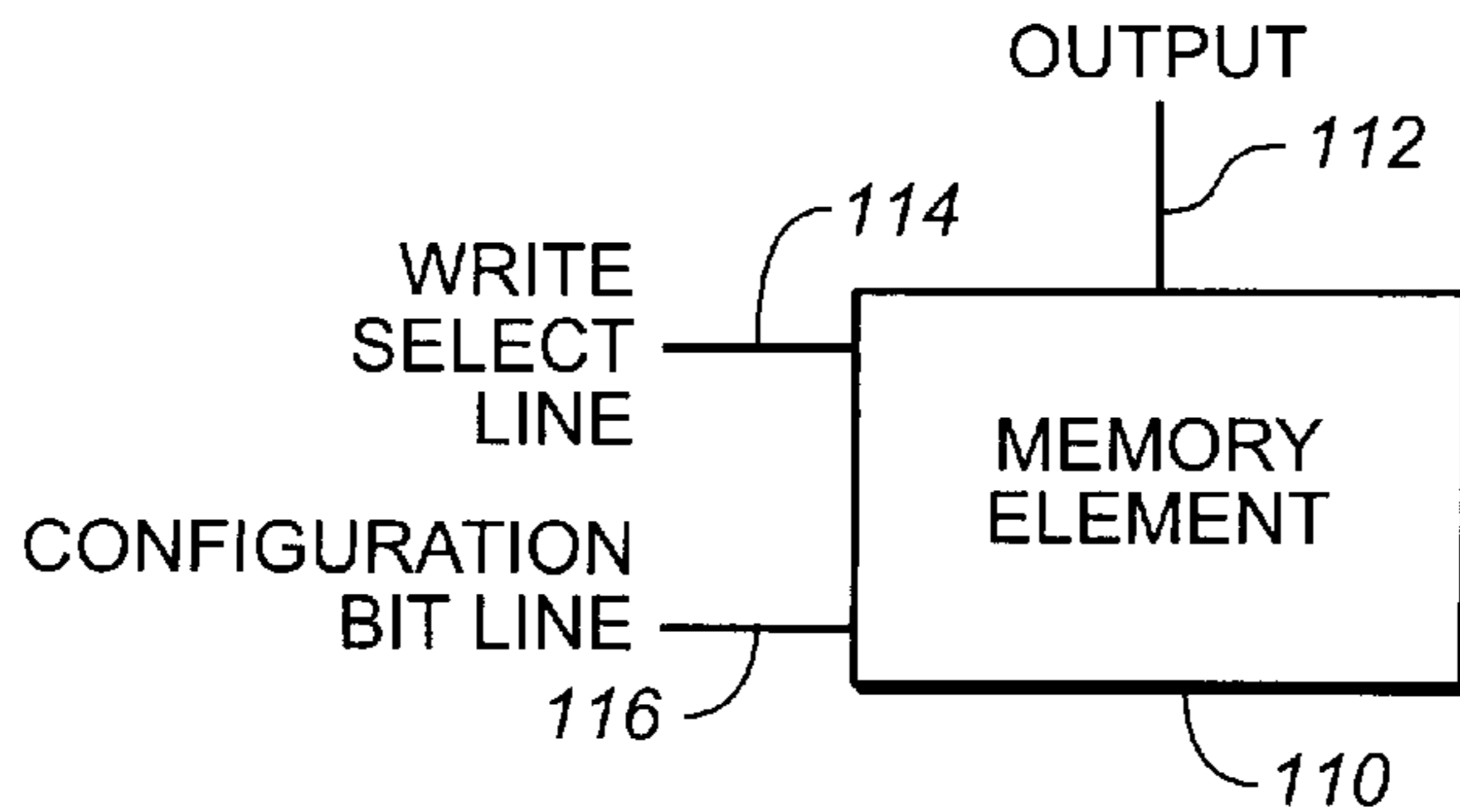


FIG._6C

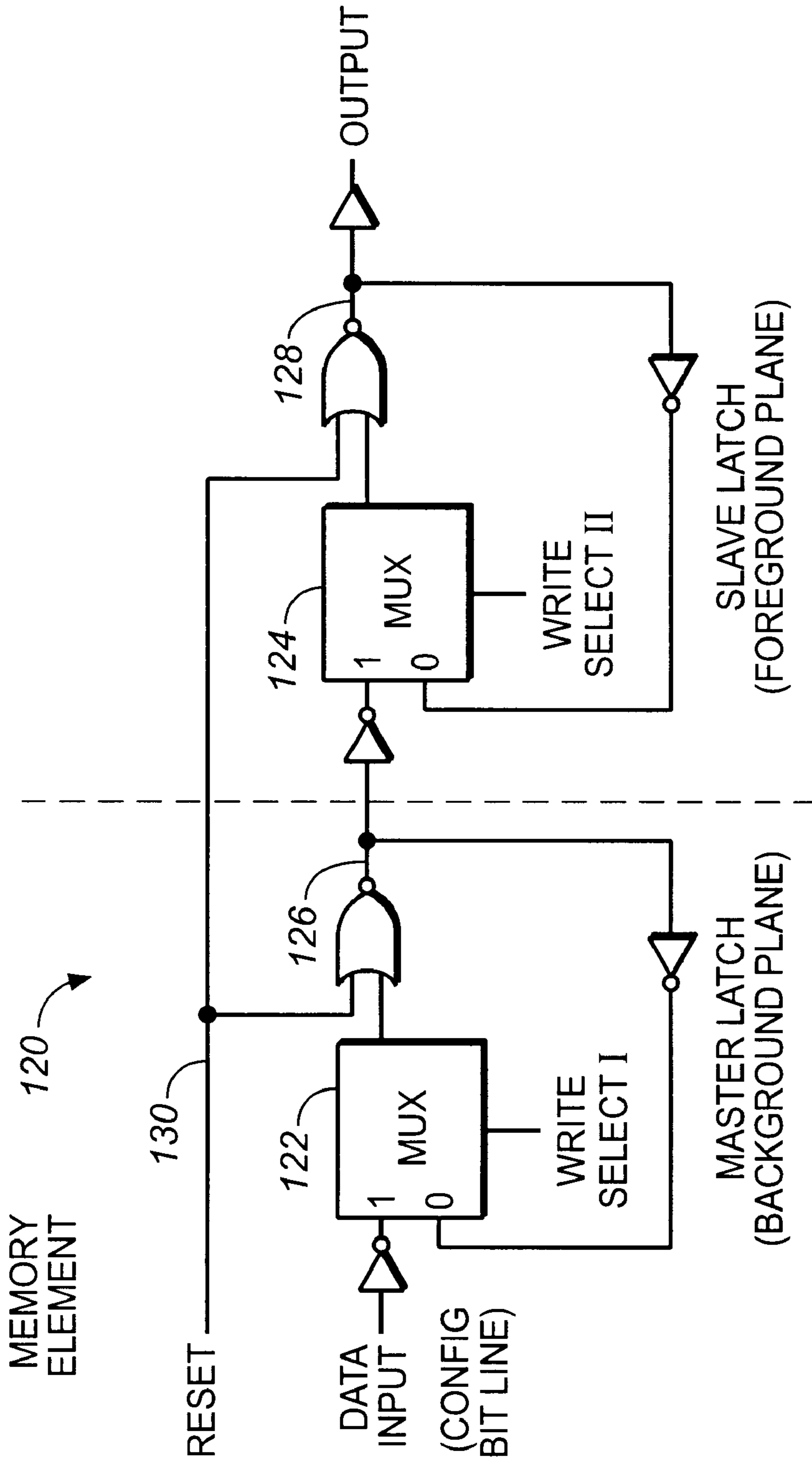


FIG. 7

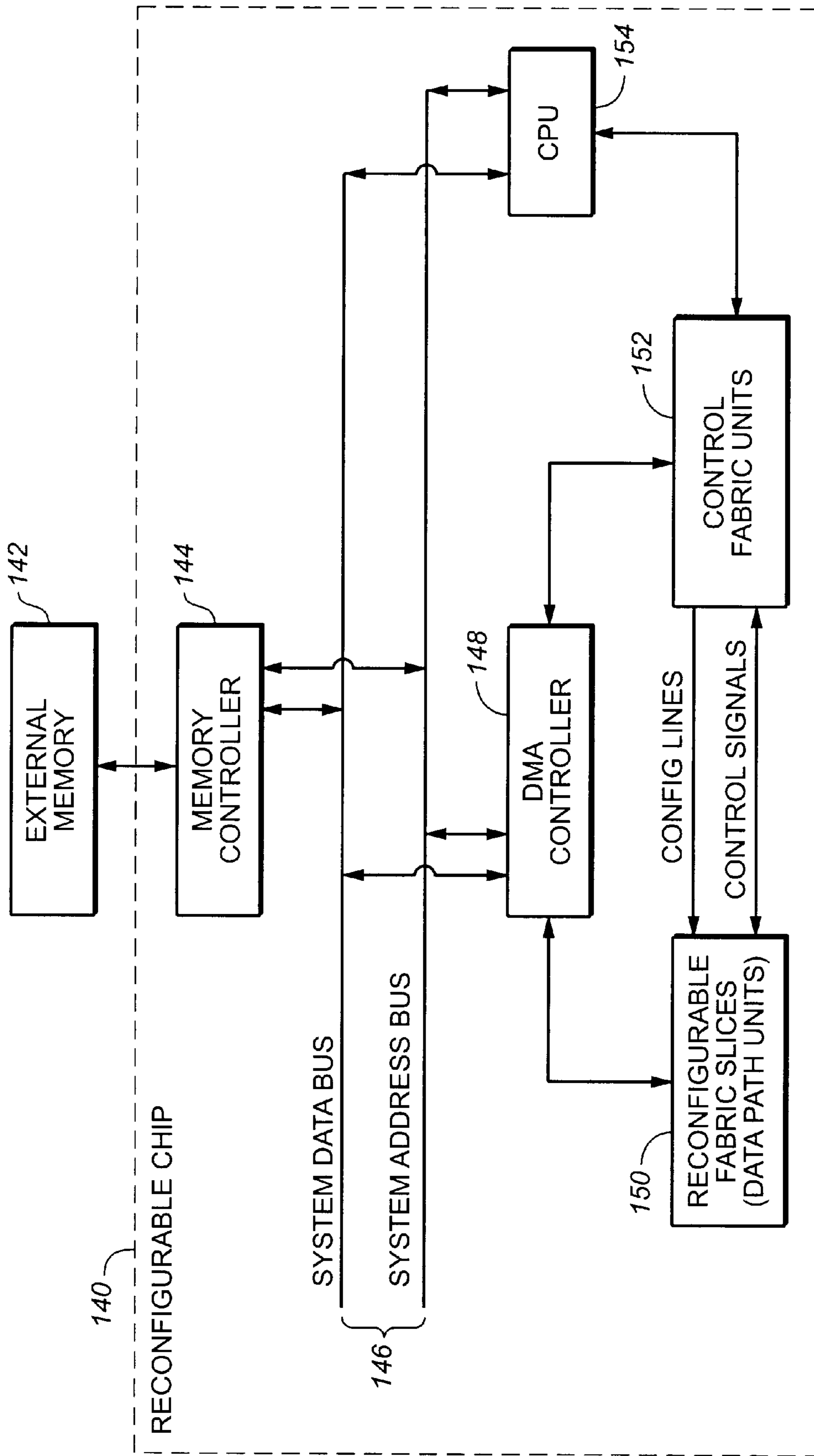


FIG.-8

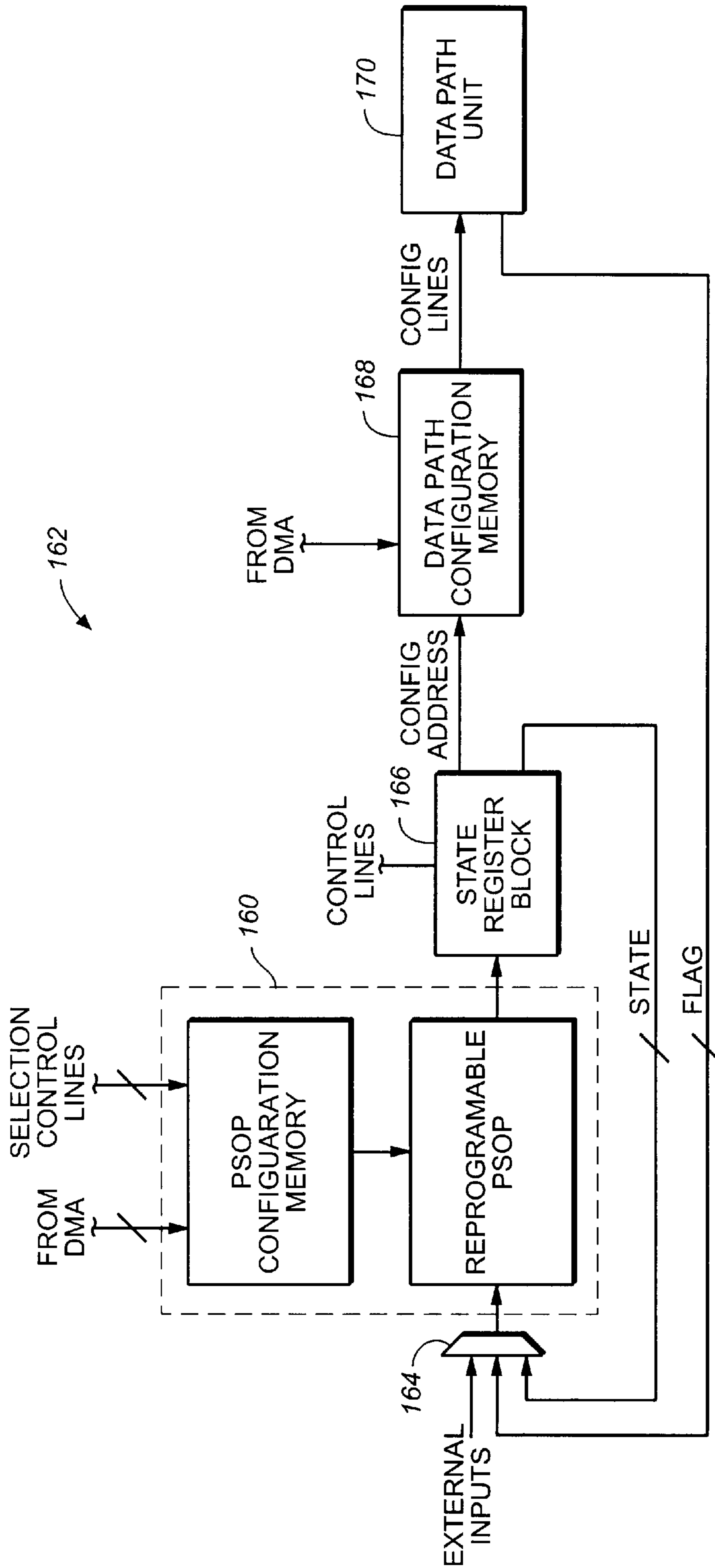


FIG. 9

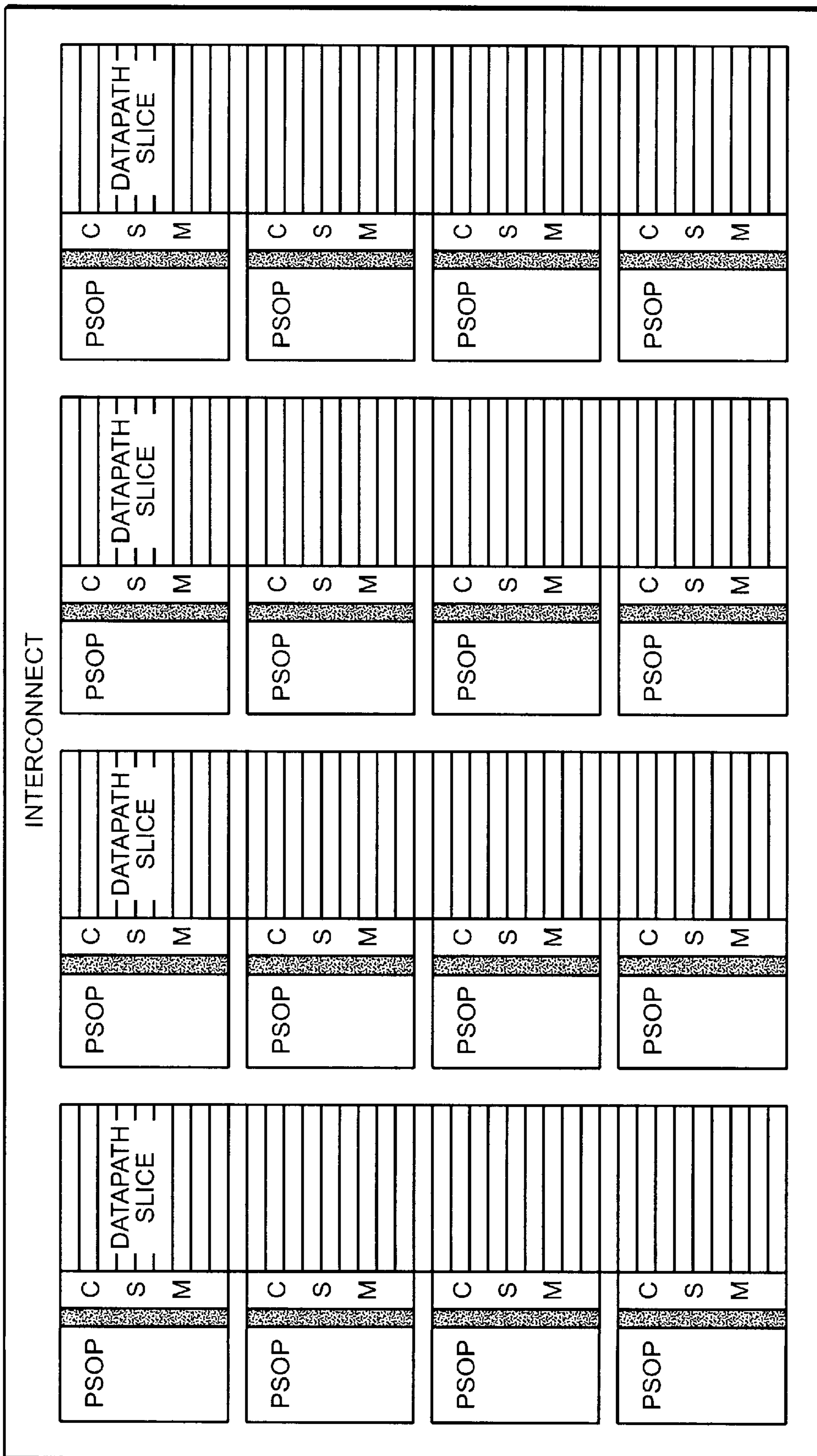


FIG. 10

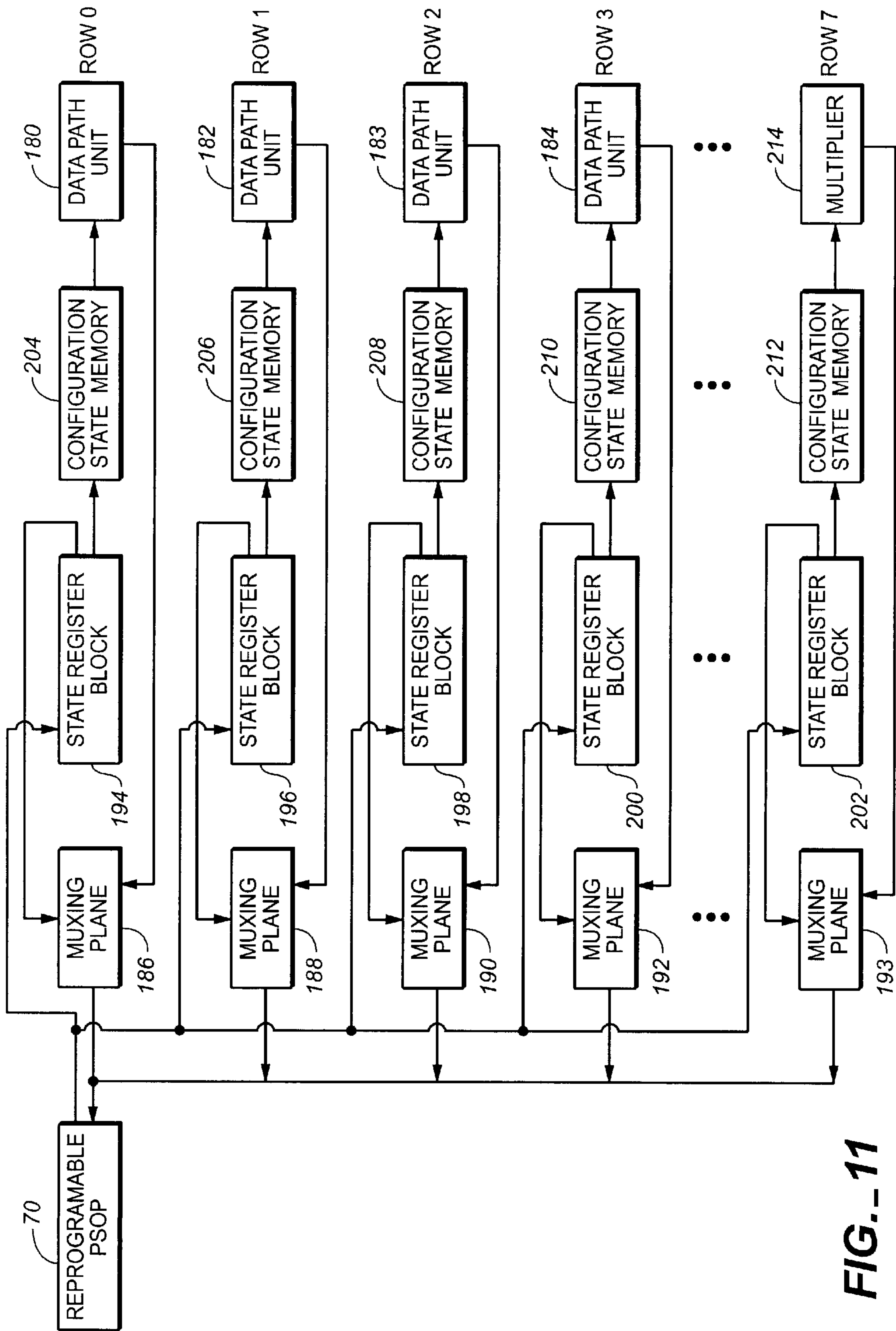


FIG.-11

RECONFIGURABLE PROGRAM SUM OF PRODUCTS GENERATOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to reconfigurable logic chips.

Reconfigurable logic chips, such as field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs) have become increasingly popular. Such chips allow logic to implement different circuits at different times.

FPGAs are being increasingly used because they offer greater flexibility and shorter development cycles than traditional Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs) while providing most of the performance advantages of a dedicated hardware solution.

One growingly popular use of FPGAs is referred to as reconfigurable computing. In reconfigurable computing, hardware logic functions are loaded into the FPGA as needed to implement different sections of a computationally intensive code. By using the FPGAs to do the computational intensive code, advantages are obtained over dedicated processors. Reconfigurable computing is being pursued by university researchers as well as FPGA companies.

Many FPGAs implement logic using lookup tables with feedback. These systems tend to be slow and inefficient especially for reconfigurable computing uses. It is desired to have an improved reconfigurable chip for reconfigurable computing.

SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The present invention comprises a reconfigurable programmable sum of products (PSOP) generator. The reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator of the present invention is reconfigurable for a number of different functions using a configuration memory.

In a preferred embodiment, multiple configuration planes are stored local to the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator. This allows the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator to switch between the different configuration planes without waiting for the loading of a configuration from off-chip. In one embodiment, the configuration memory for the reconfigurable sum of products generator uses master/slave latches. Preferably, a backup configuration plane can be loaded from off-chip, while a foreground configuration plane is connected to the reconfigurable PSOP generator. This speeds the operation of the reconfigurable chip.

The memory units for the reconfigurable PSOP generator are preferably interspersed with the other elements of the reconfigurable PSOP generator. The memory units can be loaded using configuration lines. In a preferred embodiment, a relatively large number of configuration bits are loaded during each cycle to increase the configuration loading speed.

Conventional prior art PLAs are typically one-time programmable by designing a metalization layer to connect or not connect transistors in the PLA. Other prior art devices include Programmable Array Logic[®] (PAL[®]), which connects AND and OR planes using fusible links, UV-erasable EPROM link or E²ROM links. Such PALs tend to take a significant amount of time to program and thus are typically used for static designs and are inappropriate for use in a reconfigurable computing environment. Additionally, such connections do not allow for using multiple configuration planes.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator is arranged as a reconfigurable dynamic PSOP generator. Dynamic programmable sum of products generators use precharged product term lines and output lines. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the programmable sum of products generator is arranged so that the precharging of the product term and output lines is done during a first portion of the cycle, and the evaluation of the product plane and summation plane is done in the second portion of the cycle. This produces speed advantages for the entire circuit because the first part of the cycle can be used by other circuitry to produce the inputs to the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator. Power consumption is also reduced. Conventional dynamic programmable sum of products generators precharge a first plane and evaluate a second plane during one half-cycle, and precharge the second plane and evaluate the first plane during the other half-cycle.

The reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator structure of the present invention is dense and highly interconnected and thus is advantageous for the control fabric of a reconfigurable chip. In one embodiment, the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator is arranged as a state machine so as to produce addresses to a configuration state memory. The configuration state memory uses these addresses to provide configuration bits for a data path unit. The configuration state memory unit can be arranged so that a relatively few address bits can output a relatively large number of data path unit configuration bits.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram of a reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a diagram of one embodiment of a dynamic reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a partial diagram of the dynamic reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4A is a diagram that illustrates the clocking scheme of a prior art dynamic PLA.

FIG. 4B is a diagram that illustrates the precharge/evaluate scheme of the programmable sum of products generator of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a diagram that illustrates clocking scheme used with the diagrams of FIGS. 2 and 3.

FIGS. 6A and 6B are diagrams that illustrate the arrangement of bus data into address and configuration data.

FIG. 6C illustrates a memory element such as that used in FIG. 3, showing the connections to the write select line and a configuration bit line.

FIG. 7 is a diagram of one embodiment of a memory element for the use with the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a overview diagram illustrating an example of a reconfigurable chip for use with the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a diagram of a reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator used in a control path unit for use with the present invention.

FIG. 10 illustrates the interconnection of the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generators in the reconfigurable chip of one embodiment in the present invention.

FIG. 11 is a diagram that illustrates the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator interconnected with multiple data path units of a tile in the reconfigurable chip.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

FIG. 1 illustrates a reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator **20** for use with the present invention. The programmable sum of products generator includes input lines **22**, Product plane **24**, product term lines **26**, Summation plane **28**, and output lines **30**. A PSOP configuration memory **32** provides the configurations for the product and summation planes.

For CMOS processes, the product plane **24** and the summation plane **28** are implemented as NOR planes with the inputs and outputs inverted. This NOR-NOR inverter configuration speeds up the operation of the planes since plane element transistors are arranged in parallel rather than in series.

FIG. 2 illustrates one embodiment of the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator of the present invention. The reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator **40** has a Product plane **42** and Summation plane **44**. Arrays of plane elements define the first and second planes. The reconfigurable product plane element **46** is connected to input line **50** and product term line **52**. If the reconfigurable product plane element is activated by the configuration memory, the reconfigurable product plane element **46** uses the data on the input line **50** to determine whether to affect the product term line **52**. The reconfigurable Summation plane element **48** is connected to product term line **52** and to output line **54**.

The programmable sum of products generator of FIG. 2 is dynamic. Product term line **52** is precharged by precharge circuitry **56**. Precharge circuitry **58** is used to precharge the output lines. The use of the precharge circuitry allows the reconfigurable PSOP generator to operate dynamically and thus save power. During the first part of the clock cycle, the product term lines, including product term line **52** and the output lines, including output line **54** are precharged by the precharge circuitry **56** and **58**, respectively. During a second half of the clock cycle, the first plane **42** and second plane **44** evaluate. The AND **64** ensures that data is only sent to the input lines during the second half of the cycle. Logic **53** separates the Product and Summation planes and can be a pass transistor clocked by a late clock.

In a preferred embodiment, the first and second planes **42** and **44** are arranged as NOR planes. The inputs and outputs are inverted using inverters **60** for the input and inverters **62** for the output.

FIG. 3 illustrates details of a reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator of one embodiment of the present invention. The reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator **70** includes a precharge circuit element **72** connected to the product term line **74**. The Product plane element **76** is connected to the input line **78** as well as the product term line **74**. The Product plane element **76** includes a configuration memory element **80** which stores an indication of whether the plane element is active. If the memory element **80** produces a "high" output, the first transistor **82** will be turned on. This connects the input line **78** to the gate of the second transistor **84**. If the input line **78** is high and the first transistor **82** is on, the second transistor **84** will turn on, pulling the product term line **74** to ground. A number of Product plane elements are connected to the same product term line **74**. Each of the second transistors in the plane elements connected to product line **74** are connected in parallel. If at least one input to an active Product plane element in the row is high, the output on line **74** will be "zero". In effect, a row of Product plane elements implements the "NOR" function on line **74**.

The Product plane element **76** also includes a protection circuit **86**. The protection circuit **86** protects the reconfigurable circuit from shorting. When transistor **73** in the precharge circuit **72** is on during the precharge half-cycle, the product term line **74** is connected to the supply power. If the gate of the transistor **84** is high, there will be a direct path between power and ground, which can damage or destroy the reconfigurable chip.

During normal operation, when the output of the memory element **80** is "high", the gate for the second transistor **84** is grounded through transistor **82** since the input line **78** is driven low by AND **79**. When the output of the memory element **80** is "low", the transistor **82** is off, thus isolating the line **78** from the second transistor **84**. This prevents the gate of the second transistor **84** from going high, avoiding an erroneous operation.

However, when the memory element **80** transitions from a "high" value to a "low" value, the gate to the second transistor **84** could be "high" when the output of memory element **80** goes "low". The first transistor **82** is turned off by the memory element **80** and thus can keep the gate of the second transistor **84** high. During the next precharge half-cycle, transistors **73** and **84** will both be on, causing a short. The protection element **86** grounds the gate of the second transistor **84** when the output of memory element **80** goes low, preventing a short on the transition of the state of the memory element **80**.

The second plane includes precharge circuitry **90** and Summation plane element **92**. Similar to the Product plane element **76**, the Summation plane element **92** includes a first transistor **94** attached to a memory element **96**. The memory element **96** determines whether the Summation plane element **92** is active or inactive. When the Summation plane element **92** is active, the first transistor **94** connects the product term line **74** to the gate of the second transistor **98**. The Summation plane element will pull the output line **100** to ground depending on whether the Summation plane element is active and the value on the product term line **74**. The Summation plane element **92** also includes a protection circuit **97**. As described previously, the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generators are implemented as two NOR planes in which the inputs are inverted by inverters **102** and the output is inverted by the inverters **104**. A precharge circuit also includes keepers or half-keepers to hold the voltage level of the bus line. FIG. 3 shows two half-keepers **79** and **81**.

FIG. 4A is a diagram that illustrates the operation of a prior art dynamic PLA. In addition to prior art dynamic PLAs being nonreconfigurable, prior art dynamic PLAs have been arranged such that one of the planes, such as the Product plane is precharged during one-half cycle, while the other plane, the Summation plane, is evaluated. During the second-half cycle, the Summation plane is precharged, while the Product plane evaluates.

The operation of the present invention is shown in FIG. 4B. In the present invention, both the planes are precharged during the first half-cycle. During the second half-cycle, both the Summation and the Product planes are evaluated. This arrangement has the advantage that during the first half cycle, the inputs to the programmable sum of products generator can be calculated by other circuitry and need not be fixed. During the second half-cycle, both the Summation and Product plane evaluate.

Another advantage of the arrangement in the present invention, can be shown with respect to FIG. 3. During the evaluation of the Summation and Product planes, only one

of the transistors **84** or **98** can be active during the same cycle. Assuming that both the Product plane element **76** and the Summation plane element **92** are active, if the transistor **84** grounds line **74**, then the transistor **98** will not switch only. If transistor **84** does not switch can line **74** be high and transistor **98** switch on. For this reason, only one of the transistors **84** or **98** could switch in a single cycle. This conserves power consumption. In the prior art clocking scheme, it is possible that two such transistors could both switch during a single cycle.

FIG. **5** illustrates part of the clocking scheme for the reconfigurable chip of FIG. **3**. The signals "CLKB-EARLY" and "CLKB-LATE" are produced from the clock. "CLKB-EARLY" is sent to the AND element **79** connected to input line **78**. "CLKB-LATE" is sent to the precharge circuit **72** and **90** and the logic **77** between the product and summation planes. The early and late clocks are produced so as to allow any charge at the gate of the transistor **84** to be grounded before the precharge period. The switching of "CLKB-EARLY" causes input line **78** and then the gate of transition **84** to go low; after period **106**, "CLKB-LATE" goes low causing line **74** to be precharged. Disabling the inputs before precharging, helps give power.

FIG. **6A-6C** illustrate the loading of configuration bits for the programmable sum of products generator from off-chip to memory elements, such **10** as memory elements **80** and **96** shown in FIG. **3**. FIG. **6A** illustrates data on the bus. In a preferred embodiment, the bus is 128 bits wide and there are x address bits and y configuration bits such that $x+y=128$. The bus data, in one embodiment, includes fifteen address bits and one hundred and thirteen configuration data bits.

In FIG. **6B**, the select line decoder **108** decodes the address to produce write select lines. A memory element (not shown) is located at the intersection of each of the select lines and configuration bit lines.

FIG. **6C** shows a memory element **110**. The memory element **110** produces an output on line **112** and has a write select line connection **114** and a configuration bit line connection **116**.

FIG. **7** shows an example of a memory element which can be used with the present invention. This memory element is divided into a master latch which stores the background plane data and a slave latch which stores the foreground plane data. During normal operation of the master/slave latch, the write select line I and write select line II are both low. This causes the multiplexers **122** and **124** to maintain the stored data at nodes **126** and **128**. When the write select line I goes high, input data is loaded into the node **126** hence changing the value of the background plane. This input data can be data from the configuration bit line.

When the write select line II goes high, the data at node **126** gets loaded into node **128**. This corresponds to the loading of the background plane into the foreground.

Note that the data in the background plane can be loaded while the foreground plane outputs the stored data from node **128**. What occurs in this situation is that the write select I goes high allowing the data input over the data input line to be stored at node **126**. The write select II is kept low, and thus the stored active plane value at node **128** does not change. Once a new background plane is loaded, the write select I goes low, keeping the new stored background plane bit value at node **126**.

The reset line **130** allows for the quick zeroing of nodes **126** and **128**. This means that during the initialization of the system, zero values need not be loaded into all the memory elements, using the configuration bits lines and the write select lines.

FIGS. **8-11** illustrate one embodiment of reconfigurable chip that uses a reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator of the present invention. It is to be understood that the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator could be used for a number of different reconfigurable chip designs and is not to be limited to the examples of FIGS. **8-11**.

FIG. **8** illustrates a reconfigurable chip **140** which can use the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator of the present invention. The reconfigurable chip **140** is connected to an external memory **142**. The memory controller **144** allows data from the external memory **142** to be loaded onto the bus **146**. The DMA controller **148** loads data into the reconfigurable fabric slices **150** as well as into the control fabric units **152**. The control fabric units **152** contain the reprogrammable programmable sum of products generator units of the present invention (not shown). The reconfigurable chip **140** also includes a CPU **154**.

One embodiment of a reconfigurable chip for use with the present invention is disclosed in the patent application "An Integrated Processor And Programmable Data Path Chip For Reconfigurable Computing", Ser. No. 08/884,380, filed Jun. 27, 1998 (now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 5,970,254), incorporated herein by reference.

FIG. **9** illustrates the use of the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator **160** within the control path unit **162**. The inputs to the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator **160** come from multiplexer unit **164**. The output of programmable sum of products generator goes to state register block **166**. Configuration address data derived from the output of the programmable sum of products generator **160** is sent to a data path configuration memory element **168**. The data path configuration memory **168** stores a number of configuration arrangements for the data path unit **170**. These configurations allow the data path unit **170** to be reconfigured to do a number of different functions during the operation of the chip without loading data path unit configuration from off-chip. The programmable sum of products generator **160** is part of a state machine that produces configuration addresses for a memory associated with the data path units **170**. The programmable sum of products generator **160** can be associated with a number of different data path units. Details of the control path unit **162** for one embodiment of the present invention are described in the pending patent application, "Control Fabric For Enabling Data Path Flow," Ser. No. 09/401,194, filed Sep. 23, 1999, which is incorporated herein by reference.

FIG. **10** illustrates the interspersing of the programmable sum of products generator units along with the configuration state memory units and data path slice units. FIG. **11** illustrates one embodiment in which a reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator **170** is connected to a number of data path units **180**, **182**, **183**, and **184**. The reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator is arranged with sixteen inputs and thirty-two outputs. The inputs to the programmable sum of products generator are sent from multiplexer planes **186**, **188**, **190**, and **192**. The output to the programmable sum of products generator goes to the state register blocks **194**, **196**, **198**, **200**, and **202**. The configuration state memories **204**, **206**, **208**, **210**, and **212** are connected to the state register blocks. A multiplier **214** rather than a data path unit is used for one row of the tile.

It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that the invention can be implemented in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or central character

thereof. The presently disclosed embodiments are therefore considered in all respects to be illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is illustrated by the appended claims rather than the foregoing description, and all changes which come within the meaning and range for equivalence thereof are intended to be embraced herein.

We claim:

1. A reconfigurable system comprising:

a reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator which is configured by an associated configuration memory wherein the configuration memory is adapted to concurrently store more than one configuration for the programmable sum of products generator, the more than one configurations including a foreground plane configuration that currently configures the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator and a background plane configuration which is switchable into the foreground plane configuration.

2. The reconfigurable system of claim **1**, wherein the programmable sum of products generator has product term lines and output term lines and a precharge circuit to precharge the product term lines and output term lines during a first portion of a clocking cycle and wherein the input terms and output terms are evaluated during a second portion of the clock cycle.

3. The reconfigurable system of claim **1**, wherein the programmable sum of products generator includes two NOR evaluation planes, each plane having precharged circuitry, each plane having an array of evaluation elements.

4. The reconfigurable system of claim **3**, wherein the evaluation elements have a input transistor connecting between a first line and the gate of a second transistor, the gate of the first transistor being connected to a memory element of the configuration memory, the second transistor connected between a second line and ground, wherein, in the first NOR plane, the first lines are input lines and the second lines are product term lines, and in the second NOR plane, the first lines are product term lines and the second lines are output lines.

5. The reconfigurable system of claim **1**, wherein the configuration memory is such that a configuration for the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator can be loaded into a background plane of the configuration memory while a foreground plane of the configuration memory maintains a configuration for the programmable sum of products generator.

6. A reconfigurable system comprising:

a reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator which is configured by an associated configuration memory wherein the configuration memory is adapted to concurrently store more than one configuration for the programmable sum of products generator, further comprising a control fabric unit with a state machine unit, wherein the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator is part of the state machine unit.

7. The reconfigurable system of claim **2**, wherein the control fabric unit further comprises a functional block configuration memory which is addressed using the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator and a functional block which gets its configuration from the functional block configuration memory.

8. A reconfigurable system comprising:

a reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator which is configured by an associated configuration memory wherein the configuration memory is adapted to concurrently store more than one configuration for the programmable sum of products generator, wherein the programmable sum of products generator has a NOR-NOR inverter configuration.

9. A reconfigurable system comprising:

a reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator which is configured by an associated configuration memory wherein the configuration memory is adapted to concurrently store more than one configuration for the programmable sum of products generator, wherein the configuration memory include master/slave latches which store a background configuration plane and a foreground configuration plane.

10. The reconfigurable system of claim **9**, further comprising an address decode circuit, wherein the master/slave latches are connected to write select lines from the address decode circuit.

11. A reconfigurable system comprising:

a reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator which is configured by a configuration memory such that the programmable sum of products generator is reconfigurable, the configuration memory adapted to concurrently store more than one configuration for the reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator, wherein the programmable sum of products generator includes two orthogonal NOR evaluation planes, the first plane having product term lines connected to a first precharge circuitry, the second plane having output lines connected to a second precharge circuitry, wherein the product term lines and output lines are both precharged during a first portion of the clocking cycle and wherein the product terms and output terms are evaluated during a second portion of the clock cycle.

12. The reconfigurable system of claim **11** further comprising invertors at the output of the second NOR evaluation plane and at least some inputs of the first NOR evaluation plane.

13. The reconfigurable system of claim **11**, wherein memory elements of the configuration memory comprise master/slave latches.

14. A reconfigurable system comprising:

a reconfigurable programmable sum of products generator which is configured by a configuration memory such that the programmable sum of products generator is reconfigurable, wherein the programmable sum of products generator includes two orthogonal NOR evaluation planes, the each plane having precharge circuitry, each plane having an array of evaluation elements, the evaluation elements having an input transistor connecting between a first line and the gate of a second transistor, the gate of the first transistor being connected to a memory element of the configuration memory, the second transistor connected between a second line and ground, wherein, in the first NOR plane, the first lines are input lines and the second lines are product term lines and in the second NOR plane, the first lines are product term lines and the second lines are output lines.

15. A reconfigurable system of claim **14**, wherein the memory element is adapted to store more than one configuration bit.

16. The reconfigurable system of claim **15**, wherein the memory element stores one bit from a background plane and one bit from a foreground plane.

17. The reconfigurable system of claim **14**, where an inverter is positioned at the output lines of the second NOR evaluation plane and an inverter positioned at some of the inputs of the first NOR evaluation plane.